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### LAST CHANCE TO ENROLL IN THE BOOSTERS CLUB.

Some genius has made a very valuable addition to the nomenclature of slang. The word is "ninnyhammer" and means voluble. Among other definitions it takes in the "knocker" and also includes the "mollycoddle." That is to say a person who is a ninnyhammer is an individual without brains enough to give utterance to an original thought, but with sufficient spleen and malice to say something that detracts of a good work that is being done. There are ninnyhammers in Newport News in plenty. Perhaps you did not know it but there are just the same. If you will pause for a moment there will be but few of us boosters who will be unable to think of an acquaintance who is a ninnyhammer. Knocker is a good word, but ninnyhammer is better; it says more in one word than the old term describing the person who has nothing good to say of anything. Somehow that word ninnyhammer touches us like a delicate morsel does an epicure. It feels good to roll it around the tongue when you have in mind some people you know.

Don't be a ninnyhammer; perhaps you did not care if anybody called you a knocker, but surely you don't want to be classed as a ninnyhammer. You can avoid being in the ninnyhammer class by joining the Boosters' Club, the enrollment of which will cease on Wednesday night. It will be remembered when the Daily Press launched the Boosters' Club it was announced that the enrollment of membership would be confined strictly to the month of July. July will end on Wednesday at midnight and at that hour all who have not enrolled themselves as members of the Boosters' Club shall have missed the opportunity of joining an organization of which they would always be proud, of being members. The Boosters' Club has been a success and its influence is going to be felt in Newport News for a long time to come, but still there are some people who are without the fold who should be of the elect. We have not in mind those who are seeking at all times to be of service to Newport News and the Jamestown Exposition for purely selfish reasons, but rather men who are indifferent, but whose sense of honor would compel them to live up to the creed of the Boosters' Club if they once endorsed it. There are a number of such men in Newport News and we hope that before the enrollment comes to an end that their names will be on the list.

It will perhaps be a more or less pleasure to the many members of the Boosters' Club to know that their organization has been the means of advertising Newport News very largely. The club has attracted considerable attention on the part of several newspapers in the North. The booster editorials and local stories have been copied and they of course brought out the fact that Newport News was the best place to stop while at the Exposition. Such information could not possibly have been gotten into the columns of the papers in question, but for the fact that the novelty of the Boosters' Club appealed to the editor. If it had not been for the prompt response on the part of the people to become

members of the club the Daily Press of course would have been unable to print the second, third and fourth editorials and stories on the subject and if such had not been the case the papers would not have had anything on the subject to reprint and comment on. So you, fellow members of the Boosters' Club even if you have not even said a word in favor of the city or the Exposition you did some good when you signed your name to the Boosters' Club blank. It is another proof of the contention which the Daily Press has made from the start that you never know where the good seed of a boost word is going to sprout.

Don't be a ninnyhammer. Join the Boosters' Club while you have the opportunity.

### VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA.

North Carolina has her way of dealing with rate regulations, so has Virginia, and to the everlasting credit of Virginia there is no tinge of anarchy in the method that she is employing. Without questioning the right of North Carolina to act as she has been doing it is a matter of congratulation for every Virginian that our State officials have decided not to rough shod the Federal courts. We all have our own private thoughts on Judge Pritchard's decisions, and while perhaps we cannot entertain the highest opinion of his views on the railroad rate question, the fact remains that he represents a high court and if the man cannot be respected the court that he represents should. If a police officer shoots a man without justification, that is no reason why the whole service for maintaining public peace should be condemned.

North Carolina's legislature enacted certain laws regulating the rate to be charged by the railroads doing business in that State and judging from the rapidity with which the bill became a statute not a great deal of time was devoted to studying the question. Very much in contrast was the method pursued by Virginia. The whole matter was practically placed in the hands of a commission composed of intelligent men who gave thought and study to the matter before acting as they did. The views of the members of the commission are just as valuable and will be held in just as high regard as those of Judge Pritchard when it comes to a final appeal, for their standing is equally as good as the Federal judge who has attempted to thwart the will of the people. Be that as it may, however, the action of Governor Swanson, Attorney General Anderson and others in determining to act in the matter in the most dignified manner possible is one that should receive the commendation of every admirer of the calm and judicial. North Carolina's methods are more spectacular and will get more space in the newspapers, but it will be Virginia that will live the longer and will stand for all that is best for a law abiding people.

In the Old North State there is threatened a clash between Federal and State authorities, and perhaps Governor Glenn and the other officials of that State are right in resisting the entrance of the Federal Court into what seems to be purely a state issue, but at the same time it would have been better for all concerned if the question could have been settled judicially without wrangling and having differences without number. A clash of judicial authority is always an unfortunate thing. We are prone to look upon our courts as a bulwark of the nation and when they become engaged in petty quarrels the inclination of the people to have less respect for them is very strong. With a feeling of less respect for the courts there will come also a feeling of less fear and it is always for the best for the people to have a wholesome fear of the law.

North Carolina is to a certain degree teaching anarchy. Virginia on the other hand is giving a splendid lesson in self control and an illustration to its people of how much better it is to fight fire with fire; that it is to fight a decision of one court in a higher court without resorting to the melodramatic—to have upmost in mind that the law is supreme and that there is a higher court to appeal to, rather than to appeal to the passions.

We are in the habit of looking upon this country as the land of big things and long distances as compared with the older parts of the world, yet the Russian railroad to and through Siberia makes one of our little trunk lines look like a tow road for distance. If somebody should ask any of us where the greatest orchard in the world was located we would probably reply without thinking that it was in this country, of course; and right there we would be wrong. There is one orchard near Berlin, Germany that contains between 12,000 and 13,000 acres all set out in fruit bearing trees. The company that owns this great orchard

ships from the Werder railroad station on the orchard 12,000,000 pounds of apples and pears annually, besides regularly shipping by river and canal a little matter of between 48,000,000 and 50,000,000 pounds each year. For jam making alone on this great fruit growing place a thousand tons of sugar is used every year. Our German friends seem to be pretty good fruit growers.

A man saved a girl from drowning at Coney Island yesterday and when she reached the shore she kissed her rescuer. That was not so bad as the additional reward of marrying him.

Ordinary chivalry compels us to add the name of the Countess de Castellane to the list of persons who should not be made the victim of malicious gossip of a personal nature. She has to deny and then deny again that she intends marrying another spendthrift. She paid a big price for a matrimonial blunder and she is entitled to surcease of idle chatter.

A cashier has lost his arm as the result of counting money. It is an awful example but it will not be heeded.

Of course the \$100,000 fire in a stove works in a Massachusetts town was not needed to teach the owners that the proper place for the fire is the inside of the stove.

In Germany the lawyers in the Han case wanted to meet on "the field of honor," because personalities were indulged in. Here in the United States in the Thaw trial the lawyers passed and the lawyers afterwards met and had a "smile" over their big fees.

Canada boasts of a population of 6,504,900. The census director, however, fails to tell how many of our absconding cashiers there are in that country.

Where is that man who predicted snow storms for July? Probably up in the woods somewhere seated under an electric fan.

Love making has been forbidden on the beach at Coney Island, but the moon still shines on Casino Park.

The most exclusive women's club has cut out bridge and smoking. Let us hope that the reform will reach over to this side of the Atlantic.

### WITH THE PARAGRAPHERS

Perhaps it was on such a day that Bernard Shaw remarked that collars were inventions of the devil.—New York Mail.

It must be admitted that Gen. William Booth's refusal to kiss 3,500 babies smacks of discretion.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Bryan has finally decided that Government ownership is a little too hot to hold on to without getting scorched.—Philadelphia Press.

It does seem strange that Harry Orchard, while admitting all of his other faults, should so strenuously deny that he is a liar.—Washington Herald.

Federal courts may interfere with State laws regulating railway fare, but they cannot change public sentiment. The railroads afford to go up against that.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

The Governor of North Carolina may be able to get out of a tight box by repeating to the President an observation which he once made to the Governor of South Carolina.—New York Herald.

Italians and Armenians who prosper in this country appear thereby to make themselves the prey of black-matters, bomb-throwers and assassins. More efficiency in the administration of American justice seems urgently required to stamp out this imported criminality.—Baltimore News.

Canada has an M. P. who remarks, apropos of Japanese immigration: "Canada is a white man's country." So even the Dominion has its Bourbons!—Buffalo Express.

Spain and Switzerland have made treaty agreement to submit all questions between them, not decided through diplomacy, to The Hague arbitration tribunal. Now if the younger republics and the greater monarchies do likewise, the prospects will brighten. But it's a big if.—Worcester Evening Gazette.

We must confess that we have great curiosity to witness the working of the new statute which makes it a felony to sell trust-made goods in Texas. Our present penitentiary facilities are limited, you know.—Houston Post.

Turkey has let in the railroad, and is about to install a telephone. Therefore the first thing Turkey knows there won't be any more Turkey.—Brooklyn Eagle.

The presidential office is not seeking the man. The man has crawled on its doorstep, and it will fall over him if it walks in its sleep.—Providence Bulletin.

### THE JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION.

Many contradictory reports have been published about the Jamestown Exposition, some praising it, some condemning it as incomplete and not worth the time and expense of a visit. These reports are contradictory mainly because each tells only a partial truth. The exact facts are that the Jamestown Exposition is very well designed; that it is picturesquely located, comprises many handsome buildings, which with the exception of the Art gallery have been completed; that the work yet to be done is mainly in the decoration of grounds and the completion of roadways and sidewalks, and that in these respects it is not in a notably more unfinished condition than other exhibitions have been at a similar date following the opening. Nor is the management especially to be blamed for this unfinished condition. The chief causes of delay have been want of ready money, the difficulty of getting adequate and competent labor at a site far distant from the great cities of the country, and more especially the unfavorable weather conditions prevailing for the last three months.

The exhibition is well worth a visit. It has a character all its own, partly from design, partly because it naturally received its chief support from the Southern States. It is essentially historical, dealing largely with colonial history in a very interesting way, and its exhibits tell a wonderful story of the industrial growth of the South since the Civil War. All of the great exhibitions held in America have had their distinctive features, and it is difficult to make just comparison between them. The Centennial Exhibition held in Philadelphia in 1876, was the greatest of all as an exhibition by the nations of the world of their resources, their industries and their sociological condition; but it was far inferior to later exhibitions in beauty and in amusement features. There was only one electric lamp on the Centennial grounds, and that was exhibited as a curiosity; the incandescent lamp, since so largely used for decorative purposes, had not been invented in 1876. But the Centennial Exhibition was essentially an exhibition by the governments of the several nations, according to a uniform and settled plan; it was only secondarily a fair or bazaar. All subsequent exhibitions have been mainly bazzars, with instructive features incidental thereto.

Chicago gave a magnificent display of buildings, an exhibition of great magnitude and value. It developed the illuminated white city made of "staff." Buffalo followed with a much smaller exhibition, the Pan-American, which further developed the Chicago idea of making a beautiful spectacle. But Buffalo provided a color scheme which far surpassed in beauty, though not in grandeur, the architectural effect at Chicago. St. Louis presented an exhibition even larger than that of Chicago, and of the same general character. The landscape effects exceeded those of any other exhibition, although Chicago continued to hold first place because of the classic beauty of its great court. Portland gave a smaller exhibition, also one of great beauty, in which nature helped the architects to imposing effects by furnishing a background of mountain scenery.

In all of these exhibitions, following the Centennial, great amusement features were introduced, the Midway, the Warpath. In all of them also the exhibition, mainly by merchants, was treated by visitors as of secondary importance to the scenic display and the amusements. Jamestown follows this precedent. It is a small exhibition, comparable rather to Buffalo or Portland than to Chicago or St. Louis. It is in some respects as attractive as any of them, but with a beauty all its own. It has for its background an inspiring marine view and its buildings, though less lavishly ornamented than the cheaper structures of other exhibitions, have a quiet dignity belonging to the Colonial period and are, in fact, permanent structures of real value. The amusement features equal those of the greater exhibitions. The naval, military and electrical displays surpass those of any other Exposition. The exhibits are of no special significance except the display made by the Southern States. The South has had a wonderful development within the last twenty years. Its character has been changed by the diversification of its industries; and the lesson of this exhibition is that within the next decade the South will become a formidable competitor of the North in every important branch of industry.

Although the site of the exhibition is not near a great city, it is easy of access and provision has been made on or near the grounds for the entertainment of many thousands of visitors. Within sight of the grounds across the water, is the Hotel Chamberlain at Old Point Comfort and Norfolk, Portsmouth and Newport News are within a short distance. The cost of entertainment does not differ from that experienced at other Expositions. Extension is practiced upon the midway, but the discreet traveler can get fair accommodations at reasonable rates. The Innside Inn is the most convenient stopping place for those who have only two or three days to spend in the grounds. The accommodations are fair and the charges high, but not unreasonable. Within a short distance of the site of the Jamestown exhibition are many places of great historic interest—chief among them being the site of Jamestown itself—and those who contemplate making the Exposition a feature of their summer outing should arrange to give three or four days to the Exposition and then from Norfolk or Old Point Comfort as a base, arrange to take the day excursions that have been provided to such places as Jamestown Island, Richmond, Newport News, Fortress Monroe, Yorktown, etc. The river and bay trips are delightful and will afford cheap and pleasant diversion to any of the Guide's readers who can afford to make the initial trip to the Jamestown Exposition.—Merchant's Guide, Philadelphia.

In Ireland horses are shod with horn, while in the Sudan they wear socks of camel skin.



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